





## DAILY PACIFIC NEWS.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1851.

## AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC NEWS.

Sacramento City.....Col. JOSEPH GRANT.  
San Jose.....DAILY ARGOS.  
Benicia.....C. M. DAVIS.  
New-York.....THE PRESS & HITCHCOCK.  
Napa.....M. H. N. KENDRICK.

AGENTS WANTED in every City, Town and Village, to whom liberal advantages will be given. Orders for the PACIFIC NEWS will be duly attended to, if addressed to our post paid, and enclosing the cash.  
The WEEKLY PACIFIC NEWS will be re-commenced as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed. A STEAMER EDITION will be issued weekly, on the sailing of each Mail Steamer.

## OUR STEAMER PAPER.

## SECOND EDITION.

We shall issue at 9 o'clock THIS MORNING, a second edition of the *Enlarged Steamer Pacific News* for circulation in the States. It will contain all the local and up-country intelligence to the close of the day, yesterday, together with the usual Price Current and Market Review, Mining News, Old Block's "Pen-Knife Sketches," Marriages, Deaths, Arrivals, Departures, List of Passengers by the steamers Panama and Republic, together with a large amount of other matter of interest. Price only

## TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

A Newspaper and Letter Bag will be kept open at our Counting Room, Montgomery street, until 3 o'clock, this afternoon, where papers may be mailed free of postage.

## The Coinage of Gold and Ingots.

At the last session of Congress, an act was passed, authorizing the manufacture of ingots and bars of gold, at the establishment of MORFAT & CO., in this city, to bear the United States stamp, and a gentleman of integrity and experience, AUGUSTUS HUMBERT, Esq., was duly appointed to execute the trust of supervising the coinage of these bars and ingots, and affixing the stamp which should determine their genuineness. The dies for this purpose were procured, and the first coin produced from them, was shown us yesterday. It is of octagon form, has upon one side a raised eagle, with scroll and breastplate, surrounded by the words "United States of America." On the reverse side is a radiating sun, the edge being stamped with the name of the Assayer, and the date. Its value is fifty dollars, and the piece in a convenient form for pocket use or transportation.

By the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, these ingots and bars, so manufactured and stamped, are receivable for custom-house dues and government indebtedness, and by this means they obtain the current value of the gold coin generally in circulation, and are therefore equally as desirable as a circulating medium. The particular shape of a coin is of no importance, except as a matter of convenience. It only requires the stamp and authority of Government to make one equally as valuable as the other, whether both be round, or one octagon, and the other square. The coin and ingots, therefore, manufactured at the assaying establishment of MORFAT & CO., under the direct authority of the U. S. Government, will bear the same standard mint value, as that in the form of five, ten, or twenty dollar pieces, and should be received with equal confidence by the business public.

Many suggestions have been made, with a view to devising a plan for keeping the gold in the country; and the editor of the *Courier*, in a letter yesterday morning, proposes to accomplish this desirable object by the establishment of a branch mint, which, he says, would "prevent the shipment of gold out of the country, induce the investment of capital here, and give permanent prosperity to every branch of trade and commerce." If a mint will accomplish all this the success of no other project is of such vast importance to California. But the editor, in his enthusiasm, forgets that we have nothing to pay for our imports with but gold, and if a mint would prevent its shipment out of the country, it were better that it were not established, for the very good reason that if we hold the only means we have of paying for our supplies, we should of course anticipate that those supplies will be cut off by-and-by! The wisdom of the reasoning of our editorial friend, shows his fitness as a national legislator.

Gold cannot be kept in the country by any process of coining or fixing a mint value to it. Its passage from the country can be made more difficult, and means can be taken through the means of a mint to give the miner here its full mint value. But the moment all the gold dust passes through the mint, and all the exchanges require to be settled by drafts or shipment of specie, the latter will sell at a discount equal to the cost of transportation to the Atlantic States. At present, gold dust pays largely. The current value of 1000 oz. of dust, (at \$16 1/4) is \$16,250; at the mint it is worth \$17,800; costing to place it there about \$890, (or 5 per cent.) Where all remittances are made in gold coin or bills, the cost of sending gold must be deducted from the mint value of dust sold, which would leave the miner a profit of 3: 15 per cent after making his remittance. When we produce more gold than is necessary to pay for our imports, it will remain, the accumulated capital of the State. Until we begin to accumulate this capital, nothing can prevent the export of gold.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.—The amount of gold dust which will go forward by the steamers to-day, is as follows:  
By the Panama.....\$826,000  
Republic.....815,000

Of this amount, ADAMS & Co., take \$200,000.

We were in error yesterday, in saying that the mails by the Oregon were in charge of Mr. WHITNEY. He came up in the Tennessee, and Mr. WORKMAN, an agent equally gentlemanly, efficient and obliging, had the Oregon's mails under his supervision. We cheerfully bear testimony to the energy of Mr. WORKMAN, and his worth as an officer.

## The Indian Difficulties.—Message from Governor McDougal.

On Thursday, Gov. McDougal transmitted a Message to the Senate, in regard to the Indian difficulties, together with communications to Gen. P. F. SMITH, and the Indian Commissioners, and instructions to J. NEELY JOHNSON. As these troubles are assuming a serious appearance, we give a synopsis of the Message of the Governor, in relation to the progress already made for the prosecution of peace or war.

The communication to Gen. Smith states that orders were communicated by the Governor to the Sheriff of Mariposa county, to call out 200 able bodied militia, to proceed at once to punish the offending tribes; and requests to know what aid may be expected from the military department—what number of effective troops can be relied on—at what point they are stationed, and what time will be required to collect them for the present service, if the General deem it advisable to co-operate in the present emergency. Also, whether there can be furnished, for the use of volunteers, arms and ammunition; and if so, the character of the arms, and the quantity of ammunition.

The communication to the U. S. Indian Commissioners, states that the Governor had despatched Col. J. Neely Johnson to the scene of disturbances, for the purpose of making a personal examination into the actual condition of affairs, and with power to act as circumstances might seem to justify, to bring to a speedy end the difficulties which are reported as existing there. Also, that Col. Johnson is requested by the Governor to make them acquainted with his instructions.

The instructions to Col. Johnson detail the steps the Governor had taken in relation to the disturbances—that a force of 200 men had been ordered out by him—that he now appointed Col. Johnson to ascertain, collect, and report all facts respecting them, and to proceed at once to Mariposa for that purpose, and to communicate with the officer in command of the forces there. The Governor strongly impressed upon him, and through him upon our citizens, to avoid studiously the commission of any act calculated to excite and exasperate unnecessarily the Indian tribes. "If possible, let the Indians be conciliated. \* \* \* While the measures it may become necessary to adopt, shall be firm, let them be tempered with kindness and forbearance, manifesting at all times a disposition to restore relations of friendship, and perpetuate a mutual good understanding. The great object is to effect a peace with the least bloodshed, and at the least expense, and no means should be left untried to bring it about."

With this view, the Governor suggests that he have an interview with the U. S. Indian Commissioners. But if the Indians prove obstinate and intractable after his endeavors, and those of the Commissioners, to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, the instructions go on to say, that "it will then become your duty to decide upon the line of offensive policy to be pursued. Where pacific measures fail, a vigorous prosecution of the war is our most efficient remedy. Should an emergency exist now, or arise hereafter, requiring an additional number of troops, which will not admit of delay necessary to communicate with me, you are authorized to call out such additional number as may be necessary. But it is to be hoped they will not be required; and unless absolutely demanded by circumstances, of which you must be judge, the call will not, of course, be made."

The instructions conclude, by authorizing Col. Johnson to call into service the requisite number of forces—to practise economy in the course of the operations—to muster no more men, nor keep them in service longer than may be required; to contract no unnecessary or improvident liabilities, but to practice the most rigid economy consistent with the interest to be served—principles of action," continues the instructions, "which cannot be too highly appreciated or too closely adhered to. Keep an accurate and minute account of all expenses incurred, and liabilities contracted by you, in pursuance of these instructions, and report as often as may be required."

"HANGING FOR STEALING."—The Irishman thought that America was a great country to come to, because there was no "hanging for stealing." He will hardly be able to say that of California, by-and-by! On Thursday, Mr. VAN BUREN gave notice in the Senate, of the introduction of a bill providing the punishment of hanging for grand larceny.

In the unsettled state of public affairs, and the great uncertainty which attends almost every attempt to inflict adequate punishment upon the desperate rogues who infest community, we do not know but the proposition of the sagacious Senator, is a good one. There is always less of crime where there is more of certainty of punishment following the offence, and the facility with which rascals escape the meshes of the law, where justice is delayed, gives them a boldness which enables them to stalk abroad at noonday with impunity. We are not strongly in favor of the gallows, but an occasional example of this kind may serve to terrify more than a prison bribe or jail, that affords every facility for escape.

CORRECTION.—In our article in yesterday's News relative to the specimen of gold-bearing quartz, nearly crystallized, we stated that it was found at the Mariposa mines, but we have since ascertained that such is not the fact; it was found in a cave in the region of the head waters of the Yuba River. Deputy Sheriff POWERS has this specimen yet in his possession.

THE PANAMA.—This steamer, belonging to the Mail Line, will leave with her usual promptness this afternoon at four o'clock.

## Record of City Courts.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Hon. H. C. MURRAY, Chief Justice.  
Peter Smith vs. M. Alana, impleaded with the City of San Francisco. A debate and question arose between Peter Smith and Mr. Alana, whether on or about the 10th day of January, 1851, before the bringing of a certain suit between Smith and Alana, and the City of San Francisco, it was agreed that said Smith have power to collect the said claims by suit at law, and for the consideration of \$15,812, against said city; and Smith to continue to pay the interest upon said loan of \$10,000, at the rate agreed upon in the first agreement, the payment of the said sum so borrowed to be extended to ninety days.

John Truebody vs. Domingo Guzman, et. al.—John A. Freaner is hereby appointed to receive rents from the property named in the complaint, and to pay the taxes upon said property, to the receiver, by his giving bonds in the sum of \$2000.

Element Duclong, Francis Bernard, and Alphonse Kindler vs. John Claessy—Judgment by default. McGay for plaintiff.

Fuller vs. Ainsie Hughes, Administrator of Vincent McLucas, deceased—Judgment set aside. Clark for plaintiff.

James King, of William, vs. Wm. C. Jewett—Judgment by default. Billings for plaintiff.

PROBATE COURT.—Hon. R. N. MORRISON presiding.

In matter of the estate of Thos. D. E. Coleman, deceased, ordered that the account filed by the Public Administrator be allowed, and that he pay to Oldham Kye the amount of \$31 20 with all the other effects belonging to deceased.

In matter of the estate of George D. Griffin, deceased, ordered that Annis Merrill, administrator, expose for sale on the 10th of February, 1851, all the personal estate of the deceased.

In matter of the estate of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, ordered, that J. P. Manson, William Meeks and F. M. Pyle, be appointed appraisers of the above estate.

Courtesy COURT OF APPEALS.—Hon. R. N. MORRISON presiding.

B. Comtes vs. J. B. Hungerford. Ordered that default be opened, and cause restored on calendar for trial. Hoffman for plaintiff.

Thomas White vs. W. O. Perkins. Cause continued until Monday, Feb. 3d, with leave for plaintiff to amend complaint.

Thomas White vs. Capt. Fraser. Leave given to plaintiff to amend his complaint.

Thompson vs. Grayling. Ordered that a writ of re-stitutio issue in favor of defendants.

William Hart vs. Benj. Poore. Cause submitted and held under advisement.

Folsom vs. Burk et al. Ordered that plaintiff be nonsuited.

Carman vs. Anna Mathews et al. Judgment of the lower Court affirmed, with ten per cent. damages and costs.

Thompson vs. Grayling et al. Cause continued until Tuesday next.

Potter vs. Branden. Cause continued until Tuesday next.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hon. Levi Parsons presiding.

Sample & Murphy vs. John T. Larker. Judgment by default.

Webb et al. vs. Winter & Latimer. Motion for a new trial set aside.

Storms vs. Bucklin, et al. Judgment on proof for \$715 46, with interest at 5 1/2 per cent. per month, until paid.

Ludlow vs. Gilmore. Judgment by default.

Webb vs. Grayson. Proceedings stayed until further order of the court.

Recorder's COURT.—Hon. F. TILFORD, presiding.

Daniel Faraday, for being disorderly was fined \$10.

O. H. McDallen, for discharging five arms contrary to ordinance was fined \$20.

J. Hubbard, J. Macbeth, and T. Jacobs, for tearing down some fences at North Beach, were held to appear before the District Court in the sum of \$500.

C. J. Jackson & Co., for obstructing streets were fined \$10.

Evans Jones, for a breach of the peace was fined \$10.

John Smith, for grand larceny was held to appear at the District Court in the sum of \$500.

THE REPORTED SUICIDE.—We yesterday morning published an account of the reported suicide of Mr. TORRENCE, which was given upon the authority of the gentleman who signs the following note. How he was led into the error, we are unable to explain, but that he related to us what he believed to be the truth, we have not the least doubt. We regret the error, and make the necessary correction, by publishing the following from Mr. PIERPONT.

Editors of the Pacific News:—

Permit me through your valuable columns, to contradict a statement I reported in regard to the suicide of Mr. Torrence. I have been very vigilant in my endeavors to ascertain the truth of the story as reported to me. I have not as yet been able to see my informant, and cannot tell his motives; but upon my own responsibility, I assume the report to be without the slightest foundation. By giving this publicity, you will much oblige Yours respectfully, J. PIERPONT.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.—The contested Senatorial seat from the 15th District, composed of Butte and Shasta counties, was disposed of on Thursday. The subject was brought before the Legislature by the report of the Committee on Elections, who declared the seat vacant as to both ADAMS and STOUT, and on a motion to concur in the report, the Senate refused. A resolution was then offered, declaring Mr. Stout entitled to the seat, which being voted down, was a negative test in favor of Mr. Adams. The President decided that the whole question was disposed of, and Mr. Adams was therefore confirmed in his seat by indirect action.

"THE HOMBRE."—Dr. RABE's printing materials have arrived at last, and the first number of his spicy, rich and racy periodical, under the title of "The Hombre," has been issued. It is decidedly on the Punch order, and is edited by the Punchiest way of the town. The Dr. is now lawyer, doctor, notary public, and editor of "The Hombre," and with physic, pills, briefs, quizzical editorials and old exchanges, he will have his hands full. Success to "The Hombre."

ROBBERY.—A house situate on Bush street, near Montgomery, and occupied by a French family, was entered night before last, and robbed of \$200 in cash, besides other valuables to the amount of \$800. The robbers have not yet been arrested.

RESIGNATION OF POLICE OFFICERS.—Within the past week, there has been five resignations of officers on the police, one resigning yesterday from the 2d district, and the other four from the 3d district. Others are about following the example.

THE REPUBLIC.—This fine sea-going vessel will leave for Panama this afternoon at three o'clock, from Law's Wharf, near Clark's Point. She will take a large load of passengers.

## The Usury Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 29, 1851.

A communication appeared in your columns under the signature of "J. A." Wednesday morning, discussing the propriety of Legislative enactments regulating the rate of interest in this State, in which the writer takes strong ground against the passage of any such law. This is an important subject, and it will doubtless be of some interest, at least, to a large portion of the people of this State. With your permission it is proposed to examine this subject in some of its bearings upon the people of this State, at the present time, and at the present rates of interest.

The rates for loaned money for many months past have ranged from six to fifteen per cent. per month, as a general rule (some extreme cases, it is true, gone both below and above these rates) but ten per cent. per month may safely be set down as the average; in fact money cannot now be had at ten per cent. per month, in sufficient quantities to supply the demand caused by a combination of facts which exist at this time, and which may be necessary to present in the course of the discussion of this question.

In his communication, "J. A." expresses his astonishment at the passage of a usury law in the Assembly, and thinks the members have thereby brought considerable discredit upon themselves, as business men and politicians. Doubtless they have in the estimation of "J. A." But, perhaps "J. A." will excuse the members of the House when he learns that they are generally from the Atlantic States, and are acquainted with the fact that the "business men and politicians" of every other State in the Union have found it necessary to pass usury laws. The members of the Assembly are aware that no State in the Union (prior to the passage of their statutes fixing the legal rate of interest) was the enormous rate of ten per cent. per month fixed, either by custom, or the combined influence of capitalists. The members of the Assembly would, therefore, very naturally conclude that if usury laws were necessary in the older States to protect debtors from heartless creditors intent upon the "pound of flesh," they are much more necessary in this State where "ten pound of flesh" is required.

"J. A." objects to such a law on the ground that it could not be enforced. This objection is easily met by the fact that such laws properly drawn up, and provided with guards against evasions, have been successfully enforced, and creditors made to disgorge all that they had extorted from unfortunate debtors, over and above the legal rate of interest of other creditors. In fact no laws of the older states are harder to evade than their usury acts: so that the objection on this score falls to the ground.

"J. A." does not pretend to urge that any country on the face of the earth can stand the drain of shipments which are now constantly carrying off millions of gold dust, per month, when the country does not now, as the tightness of the money market proves, produce as much gold per month as is shipped from it during the same period. And it is clear that, if this balance of trade exists much longer, bankruptcy and ruin will soon fall upon thousands of business men.

But "J. A." says that legislation on this subject would prevent foreign capitalists who are here, and coming here to invest their capital in this business, from doing so. That is the very reason why the law should be passed. We have too much foreign capital employed in that way now. We want all the foreign capital here, which we can get here, provided it is employed in a legitimate productive business, which will aid in developing the resources of the state. But we don't want a dollar of foreign capital loaned here at ten per cent. per month. We have too much of that already. The immense amount of foreign capital loaned at these enormous rates, has made money heretofore too easy to get. Trade has thereby been stimulated too much and business overdone.

At this time, men of small capital have nearly all their means invested in trade. The immense amount of imports which over-trading has brought into the country, has overstocked the market, and consequently the market is now flat.

Let us, in conclusion, look at the enormous evil effects this loaning of large amounts of foreign capital, at 10 per cent. per month, has had upon the country, and will continue to have unless prohibited by law. In order to be more clearly understood, let us suppose a case.

Suppose that some large capitalist in New York, or suppose that Barings & Co., or the Rothschilds, to send \$5,000,000 to this State, to be loaned at ten per cent. per month, what amount would they be able to ship from the country at the end of this short period? The answer is clear, that they ship from the country more than \$10,000,000. Yes, they would bring \$5,000,000 into the State, and as the end of one short year drain their coffers of nearly \$17,000,000, and that too, without adding one item to the productive wealth of the State. It is easily seen that if money could be procured in Europe by capitalists of unlimited credit, at 3 or 4 per cent. per month, and loaned here at ten per cent. per month, that enormous amounts would be shipped here, and the whole productive wealth of the State swallowed up in return shipments to Europe.

A GOOD DEMOCRAT.

NEW JEWELRY.—Messrs. Tucker & Reeves, the popular jewellers in Commercial street, have just received a large invoice of the most magnificent and beautiful diamond work ever exhibited in San Francisco. Watches, pins, rings, bracelets, &c., in rich abundance can now be found in their show case.

ADAMS & Co.—This enterprising and trusty Express firm will send forward a special messenger by the steamers of to-day. The integrity and energy exhibited by this house, commands the confidence of business men generally.

GET YOUR PARCELS READY.—Persons sending to New Orleans or New York, will bear in mind that GREGORY keeps his Express open to receive parcels, &c., up to the latest moment, this afternoon, for the Steamer PANAMA.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.—The following auction houses have extensive sales of goods this morning: Emerson & Dunbar, Jones & Carter, Kettelle, Mahony & Co. For the hours of sale, and the kinds of goods, see auction columns.

NEW TILES.—EVERETT, in Commercial street, opens another invoice of fashionable tiles this morning.

## Common Council.

Friday evening, Jan. 31.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, Messrs. Green, Cronise, Middleton, Mott and Robinson.  
Petition of Tho's H. Hill and others for the privilege of building wharves at the foot of California and Market sts. to the line of the city, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Wharves.

Also, a petition praying for the removal of nuisances at the foot of California street. The petition was received and the Street Commissioner ordered to remove the nuisance.

Also, a petition from the owners of property on Drum and Sacramento streets, asking for a wharf from Davis to Drum street, which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

On order for regulating the rates of wharfage was reported, and referred to a special committee of three, Messrs. Cronise, Robinson and Mott, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Com. on Health and Police reported an ordinance providing for the safe keeping of all monies in possession of Hospital patients during their confinement; and to return the same on recovery, which was passed. Also, from the same committee, bills from the Nurse and Matron of the City Hospital for six weeks services, \$600, which was reduced one half and ordered paid; also, from the same bill of Richard Wagster for bill of \$50; ordered paid.

Message from the Mayor, enclosing report of the City Treasurer and Comptroller for the quarter ending Nov. 30, 1850, which were ordered on file. The report of the comptroller shows the indebtedness of the city to have been on the 30th of Nov. \$536,940.03.

Communication from the Street Commissioner asking for the passage of an ordinance regulating carts and drays, and for numbering the same, referred to the committee on ordinances.

An ordinance creating the office of Marshall's Clerk, and fixing the salary at \$5,000 per annum, was adopted.

Also, an ordinance to prevent the driving of spiles in the public bins.

An ordinance providing for the creation of a sinking fund of \$40,000 for the pay of the Police, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—Present, Ald. Bartol, Gibbs, Van Ness, Green, Grant and Corbett.

A petition of H. O. Donnel, that property holders be required to pay equitable portions for grading and planking Stockton street, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Grant, Gibbs and Green. Also a petition praying that certain parties be allowed to build wharves at the foot of Pacific and Broadway streets, with a lease for ten years; laid on the table.

MESSAGERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—An ordinance prohibiting street gambling of any character, was concurred in; also appointing an Inspector for all meats and vegetables brought to market.

The weekly report of the Board of the City Hospital, together with a number of bills, were concurred in, as to planking and grading First street from Mission to Battery street; also, that the city authorities remove from the foot of California street all rubbish deposited there by the citizens of San Francisco.

A bill providing for the grading and planking of First street, from Market to Broadway, and from Green to Battery streets, was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Streets, &c.

A resolution, appointing Alfred Wheeler and John V. Bryant, upon the Committee to proceed to San Jose, and procure for this city a title to all submerged lands within her limits, was laid upon the table.

An ordinance, defining the duties of City Physician, was adopted.

A resolution was introduced, requiring that all monies collected from the Recorder's Court, licenses, penalties, fines, &c., after paying the police, shall be expended in paying the interest on the city debt; which resolution was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Ald. Gibbs.

Adjourned until Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

THE \$12,000 ROBBERY CASE SETTLED.

Some time since, a Mr. JEREMIAH ROOT, of Brighton, near Sacramento City, was robbed of \$12,000 in gold dust, by his wife, who, on the commission of the act, eloped with a man named HENRY FAIRBANKS, and it was not until Thursday last that their whereabouts were ascertained, although the police of this city were on the *qui vive* for them for some time past. On Tuesday last, Capt. LAMBERT, of the 1st District Police, undertook the search for them at the request of Justice Brown, and on Thursday succeeded in arresting Mrs. Root, on board the "Somerset," in the harbor, which was about to sail for Panama, and during the next day arrested Henry Fairbank, E. Davis and Sterling Davis, on the charge of aiding and abetting in the robbery. Mr. Root arriving in town, and on having an interview with his erring wife—she protesting the while that she alone took the gold and valuables—and on the greater part of the stolen property being restored into his hands, he took his truant spouse back to his arms, and yesterday they left together for the States on the Atlantic.

The other parties were discharged from custody, being exculpated from the charge against them, by Mrs. Root herself.

So all is fair weather again to those who were but a day or two since wrecked on the banks of sinful passions, and we trust the storm now over and past, but which has left its mark, that time cannot erase, will prove a salutary lesson to all the parties in this disgraceful denigration of the marriage covenant.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, two prisoners named James Miner and Bolton, confined in the 2d dist. Police Station House, made an attempt to escape by boring through the upper ceiling of their cell. They had marked a square sufficiently large to admit of their passage, and had almost cut it out with an auger, when they were discovered in the act by officer Moss, who pointed them out, and secured them from further mischief, by locking them up in separate cells. In a few moments more, had they not been discovered, they would have been at large, together with other prisoners. Miner is confined on a charge of horse-stealing; Bolton, for drug-ging and robbing a man of \$600.

BY EXPRESS.—J. W. GREGORY, and DODGE & Co., both send messengers by the steamers to-day, for the Atlantic State.

## CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, January 30.

IN SENATE.—The Committee on Elections, who declared the seat vacant.

Some discussion ensued, during which Messrs. Broderick, Green, and Van Buren opposed the adoption of the report and supported the claim of the sitting member. Mr. Crosby defended the report, and Mr. Tingley objected to it but supported the claim of Mr. Stout.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the report, and the ayes and nays being called for, resulted as follows:—Messrs. Crosby, Douglass, Lippincott, and Warner, (4) voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Broderick, Greene, Heydenfeldt, Miller, Tingley, and Van Buren, (6) in the negative. The report was consequently lost.

The Senate then got into "a snarl" in the position in which Mr. Adams was placed by his last vote, from which they were extricated by the President, who decided the question to be settled. The Senate having just voted that the seat was not vacant in rejecting the report, and secondly, that Mr. Stout had no title to it—consequently, as Mr. Adams was the only other claimant, that gentleman must be considered the rightful occupant of the Senatorial seat of the 15th Senatorial district.

Mr. Van Buren introduced a bill to amend "an act concerning crimes and punishments," the object of which was to provide the punishment of death in all cases of grand larceny.

The Senate then adjourned.

IN ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Bodley moved a resolution that Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, M., be appointed as the time to meet the Senate in convention for the purpose of electing U. S. Senator.

Mr. Pico, as by previous notice, introduced a bill to suppress gaming; read twice and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Hall reported a bill for taxing gaming. Read and referred as above.

A communication was received from A. Bartol and Talbot, H. Green, Esqs., and various other citizens of San Francisco, remonstrating against the removal of the capital to Vallejo. Read and referred to the committee on the public buildings and grounds.

A memorial was presented from the mayor and common council of the city of Sonoma concerning water lots in San Francisco.

Some discussion arose in reference to the printing of this memorial. Mr. Cook thought the people of Sonoma would not dictate to us, and Mr. Campbell thought that a committee might incorporate the same in a report. Read and referred.

Mr. Field of Yuba, as by previous notice, introduced a bill to incorporate the city of Nevada. Read twice, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Field also introduced a bill, as above, to provide for the early publication of the laws of this State. Read twice and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hall, as by a previous notice, introduced a bill to provide for the exemption of homesteads in certain cases.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

By Steamer REVUE, George T. Brown,





